HE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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RUNAWAY,

From the subscriber, on Friday last, a yellow man slave named

Anthony.

HE is about five feet eight inches high, twety-five years old, has a remarkable thick black beard, had on when he went away a short blue coat, bordered with red, with a red cape; he also took with him a variety of other cloathing; was formerly the property of Mr. Henry Gerard Latus, at the Bowling-Green, where it is supposed he will attempt to go. He was born in Richmond county, and has acquaintances in Surry. Any person who will secure the above mentioned slave, or deliver him to me in this place, shall receive compensation adequate to the trouble, and all expences paid.

BEN: MOSBY.

Richmond, Feb. 8, 1802. tf

TO BE SOLD,

At a low price, and immediate possession given to the purchaser, a very

Valuable Farm,

LYING on both sides of Swift Creek, in the county of Powhatan, about twenty miles from Manchester, containing 470 acres, with a large proportion of good meadow ground, the creek running near the middle of the tract more than a mile; on which is a well built Manufacturing Mill, in good repair on a never failing stream, with an excellent and permanent Stone Dam; situate in a fine wheat country, and in a good neighborhood for custom.

It is presumed that those inclined to purchase will view the premises.

For terms apply to Col. Bernard Markham, near the town of Manchester, or to the subscriber, near the coal-pits, in the upper end of Chesterfield.

WM. FLEMING.

January 29, 1802. (ep4w)

United States Fourth Circuit,

Eastern District of Virginia.

December term, 1801.

Mary Douglass, plaintiff,
Against
Thomas Blane & James Patton, jun. defts. } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant Thomas Blane, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this district, on the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next court, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the capitol, in the said city.

A Copy Teste,

Wm. MARSHALL, Clerk.

THE CONNECTION between BERKELEY and DAVIS, at the EAGLE-TAVERN, is dissolved this day. All persons having claims against them, are requested to make them known immediately.

Richmond, Feb. 16, 1802. 3w

New Millenery.

M. PHEPOE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Richmond and its vicinity, that she has received by the last arrivals from London and New-York, an elegant Assortment of MILLENERY, of the newest and most approved fashions, consisting of Circassian Turbans, Jockey Caps, Helmet Do. Dutchess of York's Whim, Buffoons, Cestus's, Feathers, Flowers, Wreaths, &c. &c. which are now open for their inspection, at the house occupied as a store by Mr. Henry M'Clatchy, upper end of the main street, near Shockoe Hill.

Richmond, Feb. 16, 1802. tf.

James P. Hopkins,

TAYLOR,

[OPPOSITE THE CITY HOTEL]

RETURNS his grateful thanks to the citizens of Richmond and its vicinity for the encouragement he has received, and assures them, that no exertion on his part shall be wanted to deserve their future favours, being provided with good workmen, he will be able to serve them on the shortest notice, with the newest fashions and his usual punctuality.

☞ Those of his country customers who are indebted to him, will serve him materially by immediate payment.

Richmond, Feb. 16, 1802.

Old Dare-Devil

STANDS at my house in Chesterfield county on Appomatox river, fifteen miles above Petersburg, ten from the court house, and will cover mares by the season at Thirty-Five Dollars, ten of which will be remitted, if paid by the 10th of August, when the season expires. Mares may be fed with grain at twenty-five cents per day, which must be paid before they are taken away.—It is needless to swell the advertisement with his pedigree and performance, as they have been so often ascertained heretofore—Undoubtedly he was as fleet a horse as any in England in his day—as to his blood, it is from the first crosses; that is, Herod and Eclipse. Dare Devil's get speaks for themselves, as they are the best racers on the continent, which was made manifest by their run last fall. They won at Richmond, Petersburg, New-Brunswick, Hick's-Ford, Norfolk, Warrington and Tarborough, besides at many other places. No responsibility for accidents.

THOMAS GOODE.

February 12, 1802.

N. B. One Dollar to the groom.

Land for Sale.

PURSUANT to a decree of the worshipful court of King William county, made on behalf of James Price, and Wm. Brooke, complainants, against Robert Price defendant, the tract of LAND, on which Mr. Robert Price now resides, in the said county, will be sold, at King William court house, on the 22d day of March next, for ready money.—There is a convenient and large brick house, with other necessery buildings on the said land, and it is supposed that the quantity of acres contained in the tract, is between 7 and 800. This situation is considered not only healthy, but elegant; and commands an extensive view, up and down the Mattapony River, on whose banks it lies. It abounds with wild fowl and scruffes; is in the vicinity of good fisheries, and well supplied with oysters from York River. The soil is stiff and clayey and of middling quality. This seat is abuot 8 miles distant from King-William court house, and within two miles of Frayser's Ferry.

The Commissioners.

February 8, 1802.

By virtue of a deed of trust made to us by Mr. William Massie of Goochland county, for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money to Thomas Mitchell of Louisa county, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on the 27th instant, the

Tract of Land,

on which the said William Massie now lives,

CONTAINING by survey 268 and one fourth acres. Also

5 Negro Slaves,

or so much of the aforesaid property as will be sufficient to discharge the sum of £. 54: 4s: 10d. with interest and charges.

John Quarles.
John Napier.
Moses Norris.

February 11, 1802. cpst

Eighty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN,

On the night of the 19th of January, a blood

Bay Gelding,

RISING eight years old, about 15 hands high, nicked, and branded on the left buttock O, which shews very plain; a little white on the right hind foot just above the hoof, about half way round, which may not be observed unless examined, paces, trots and gallops. He may be disfigured to prevent discovery, by altering the brand, cutting off his ears, or otherwise. He was stolen by a man whose real name, I am informed is, Obadiah Williams, though he has passed by several other names; he is six feet (or upwards) high, with large grey eyes, fair complexion, and short light hair, has a scar on the right side of his nose, and a small bit of the nostril is torn or cut out. I will give 50 dollars on conviction of the thief; 30 dollars on the delivery of the horse, or 20 dollars for such information as may enable me to get him again.

Laurence Battaile.

Caroline County, Feb. 8, 1802. 7w

For Freight or Charter,

The fast sailing new brig

TYGER,

now laying at Norfolk, burthen about 190 tons—will take about 200 Hhds. Tobacco, or 2000 Barrels Flour; is in complete order and ready to receive a cargo. For terms apply to

WILL. TEMPLE.

Richmond, 15th Feb. 1802.

NOTICE.

I SHALL leave this place for a few weeks. My business will be attended to by Mr. JAMES THOMPSON, until I return.

Josiah Dickson.

Richmond, January 22d, 1802.

FOR SALE,

On the premises, on the 3d day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, that valuable property well known by the name of

SEAWELL's TAVERN,

CONTAINING 210 acres, more or less, lying in the county of Gloucester, five miles from Glouceſter Town, and ten miles from the Court-house. There is on the land a good dwelling-house, kitchen and stables; also, a good apple orchard, with a race ground, equal, if not superior to any in this state. The place is well situated for a tavern, store, or a country seat, being convenient to fish and oysters; the soil is adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, and tobacco, with a plenty of oak and pine timber. The terms of sale are, four hundred pounds, cash, and twelve months credit will be given for the balance of the purchase money; for which a mortgage on the land will be required, by

JOHN SEAWELL, Jun.
Attorney in fact, for
JOSEPH SEAWELL, Sen.

February 14, 1802. 3t.

By virtue of two deeds of trust executed to the subscriber by William Mead, will be exposed to sale, at public auction, for ready money, on the premises, for the purpose of discharging a debt due to Thomas Goodwin, Esq. of Fredericksburg, and a debt due to Mr. Joseph Sandidge of Louisa; on Saturday the 27th day of March next, the

Tract of Land,

WHEREON the said Mead now resides, on Contrary River, in Louisa county, containing 216 acres, more or less and is adjoining the lands of George and Joseph Boxley, Walter Lewis, William Kimbrough, John Burrass, John Gibson and Daniel Ford.

SAMUEL OVERTON, jun. *Trustee.*

Louisa county, Feb. 8, 1802. tdf

Sales at Auction.

THE subscribers again beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that being still desirous to close Sales of a considerable consignment of MUSLINS, consisting of elegant tamboured, printed, lappel, and printed shawls, amounting to £.10 0 sterling, offer them at currency for sterling, for Tobacco, of good weights, of the Richmond or Manchester inspection, at 33s. per cwt. for approved notes, or acceptances, at 6 months.

PROSSER & M'CURE, V. M.

P. S. Will be sold on the premises, on Saturday the 20th March, at 12 o'Clock, A. M. for approved Notes at 60 days, One Square LOTS, on Shockoe Hill, within the corporation of the city, and known by the Nos. 59, 60, 67 and 68, in Wm. G. Payne's platt, dated 10th January 1799.

Also—One Lot, known by the No. 631, adjoining the Lots of Mr. Patrick Gibson.

P. & M. V. M.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1802.

Wanted as a Tutor,

IN a private family, a person who is capable of teaching the English and Latin Languages, also writing and arithmetic. Such a one who can come well recommended, as to his sobriety and good demeanor will meet with generous encouragement. Apply to the printer hereof.

Feb. 15, 1802.

I INTEND leaving the state for a few months, during which time Mr. Andrew Nicolson, of Manchester, is fully empowered to transact any business on my account.

GEO. NICOLSON.

Richmond, Feb. 18, 1802, 3w

SENATE

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

Tuesday, January 19.

DEBATE

On Mr. Brackenridge's motion to repeal the act passed last session for a new organization of the JUDICIARY SYSTEM,

CONTINUED.

Mr. COLHOUN of South-Carolina. Much time, Mr. President, has been spent in the important debate on the resolution before you; great ingenuity, great abilities, and much eloquence have been displayed on the question, and the subject presented in almost every possible point of view. For me, therefore, at this late stage of the debate to rise, for the first time in this house, on a subject of such magnitude and intricacy, already so ably discussed, and expect to throw much light on the subject, or find much new ground to tread on, would be presumptuous. But, thinking as I do, that the present question, both in principle and in its consequences, is of the highest importance to the union; under this impression, under this conviction, I should be unfaithful to my own feelings, were I to give a silent vote on the occasion. If I can therefore, throw but the weight of a feather in the scale that I think ought to preponderate, I shall think myself justified in doing so. But, sir, the subject has been so much exhausted, as well as the patience of the house, that I shall endeavor to be as concise as possible, and draw into as narrow a circle as so extensive a subject will admit, the leading features of the case, which I apprehend, should have most weight in deciding the question. First then I shall endeavor to shew, that the present resolution in its effect is repugnant to the express letter and spirit of the constitution. And secondly, I shall contrast the obvious and natural consequences that will arise from agreeing to the resolution, with those that would follow, should we disagree. On the first point, the most important, as well as the most proper question is, have we power under the federal constitution to repeal the late act of congress, so far as it respects the office and salary of the judges appointed under that act? If by the letter and express words of the constitution we have not that power, then farther reasoning on the subject would be unnecessary, and arguments drawn from expediency or inexpediency would be useless and irrelevant to the question.

I am not, sir, disposed to advocate the late judiciary system in all its modifications, as I think it imperfect and not adequate to the purpose intended, and that it is not such an arrangement of the judiciary as ought to have been adopted. But, as it has got into existence, and is in operation, and the judges appointed under the act, commissioned, agreeably to the constitution, during good behaviour, the ground is now changed; and although previous to the adoption of the act, opposition to the inexpediency of the measure would have been right, would have been proper; yet now under existing circumstances, as the law has passed and the constitution has attached to the office of the judges appointed under it, durability of office co-extensive with good behaviour, to amend would be proper, but to repeal the act, at least so far as it affects the judges, would be unconstitutional; for I am of opinion, that as soon as their appointment were completed and their commissions during good behaviour received, that then their offices as judges were completely beyond the reach of legislative power; and that therefore the present resolution in its operations, so far as it respects the office of the judges, is unconstitutional, and ought not to be agreed to.

Permit me here, sir, to define the legal rule of explaining a deed, a law, or constitutional point, and then to apply the part of the constitution in question to that rule. The rule of law is, to make such an exposition of the section or clause under consideration, as will comport with the plain meaning, when the words are taken in their common and usual acceptance, agreeable to the English language; if the clause is composed of dubious and uncertain expressions that will admit of different meanings, or if several parts of the instrument seem to contradict or be repugnant to each other, then the rule is, to make such a construction, if possible, as will be consistent with reason and agreeable to the intention and purview of the whole instrument taken together. I think I am correct on the rule of law; let us now examine the parts of the constitution connected with the present subject, and apply to them the rules of law; amongst the detailed powers of the legislature under the 8th section of the 1st article of the constitution, we find the following, to wit: "To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court."

If this was the only clause giving the power to establish the inferior courts, I would readily grant that the legislature could make the law and at pleasure repeal it, and that the judges, as to the tenure of their office under the act, would be at the will of the legislature; the existence of the law determining the office of the judge, precisely in the same manner, and on the same footing, as of the secretary of state, the secretary of the treasury, and the secretary of the navy. But the subject is more fully expressed and explained under the proper head, in the 1st section of the 3d article of the constitution, where it says, "The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as congress may from time to time ordain and establish:—The judges both of the supreme and inferior court shall hold their offices during good behaviour; and shall at stated times, receive for ther services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office."

Here the intention of the constitution is explicit, and cannot be doubted; plainer words and a more clear constructed sentence cannot be penned. "The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour." We all fully and at once understand what is meant by good behaviour in a judge, the oath he takes and the very nature of his office shew it; to act with justice, integrity, ability, and honor, and to administer justice speedily and impartially, is good behaviour; if he acts contrary, would be misbehaviour and the constitution in that case has given a remedy by impeachment. If the clause therefore admits a certain, clear and consistent construction, and no other part of the constitution contains any article contradictory to it, which I contend is the case, the construction given by the gentleman on the other side, being by implication only, and that against the plain and express words of the clause, will not be warranted by the principles of law; for if the constitution is paramount to an act of the legislature, then to hold an office during good behaviour, and during the pleasure of the legislature, are synonymous terms, it must be so or the act would be repugnant to the constitution. The constitution on the face of it appears to have been drawn with precision and correctness, nothing superfluous, nothing difficult. Had the convention intended the construction now insisted for by the favorers of the resolution, to wit, That the judges of the inferior courts hold ther office not during good behaviour, but at the will of the legislature; an explanatory clause after the words "good behaviour" would have been necessary & should have been inserted, to this effect: "provided always, that the judges of such inferior courts

shall hold their offices *only* during the exiſtence of the law under which they may be appointed." By the clearneſs with which every part of the conſtitution has been penned, it is right, it is fair, by analogy and reaſoning, to ſay that as no ſuch proviſion is inſerted, no ſuch ſuppoſed conſtruction was intended, and that therefore the plain letter and ſpirit of the conſtitution muſt prevail. But, if poſſible to make the matter more clear and concluſive, I beg indulgence whilſt I ſtate three collateral arguments which greatly ſtrengthen and inforce the conſtruction, which I advocate, of that part of the conſtitution. The firſt is, that all enlightened ſtateſmen, at leaſt ſince the American revolution, with concurrent teſtimony agree, that the judiciary ought to be kept ſeparate from, and independent of, the legiſlative and executive powers; that without this check and controul, there could be no true and national liberty. Secondly, that the framers of the conſtitution, who were themſelves amongſt the beſt informed and moſt diſtinguiſhed citizens of the union, intended to keep them diſtinct and ſeparate, as the three great diviſions and ſupporting pillars of the conſtitution; this appears from the diſtinct poſition they aſſigned each on the face of that inſtrument. And thirdly, by the latter part of the firſt ſection of the 3d article, the legiſlature have no power to leſſen a judge's ſalary even to the amount of 1 cent. This reſtriction muſt refer to the legiſlature, as they alone have control over the funds of the government, for the rule of the law is, "that is certain, which can be rendered certain." It therefore this clauſe reſtrains the legiſlature from even diminiſhing the ſalary of the judge, a fortiori, it prevents the removal from the office itſelf, as the words compoſing the whole clauſe are equally plain and expreſſive.—Thus then it appears at leaſt to me, by the plain and obvious conſtruction of the words of the conſtitution, confirmed and explained by the makers of it, that all the judges have a right to hold their offices during good behaviour, and that the legiſlature, as a creature of that conſtitution, cannot by any legiſlative act remove them. The gentlemen, who advocate the reſolution, in ſupport of the meaſure, ſay,—that Virginia, Maryland, and the laſt congreſs afford examples of a legiſlature aboliſhing courts, and removing from offices judges, who under a conſtitution held their appointments, as in the preſent caſe, during good behaviour. Let us examine the fact and ſee if they apply. Virginia had a general court, with common law juriſdiction, which extended throughout their ſtate, a court of chancery with equitable juriſdiction, equally extenſive, and a court of admiralty; the judges of theſe three courts conſtituted the court of appeals. About the year 1787, the legiſlature of that ſtate found it neceſſary to eſtabliſh circuit courts, and in the law enacted, that "the judges of the court of appeal ſhould be the circuit court judges."

This law the judges refuſed to execute as unconſtitutional, and ſaid "they conſidered themſelves as forming one of the three pillars on which the great fabric of government was erected, and that, when this pillar was endangered, reſignation would ſubject them to the reproach of deſerting their ſtations, and betraying the ſacred intereſts of ſociety entruſted with them; that the propriety and neceſſity of the independence of the judges is evident in reaſon and the nature of their office, and that this applies more forcibly to exclude a dependence on the legiſlature, a branch of whom, in caſes of impeachment, is itſelf a party." This was the opinion formed on the law, by the then judges, who were ſome of the ableſt lawyers and greateſt ſtateſmen in the union. I believe the event was, they proteſted againſt the law as unconſtitutional, reſigned their offices, had the reſignations recorded, and afterwards were appointed circuit judges. If this ſtatement is correct, which I preſume in ſubſtance it is, can it be ſaid, that it affords an example that would juſtify, or in the ſmalleſt degree ſupport, the principles of the reſolution? In the caſe of Maryland, I have not had full information, therefore, cannot decide. In the caſe of Tenneſſee and Kentucky, the diſtrict courts were aboliſhed; the judges were not removed from office: but by law continued as circuit court judges with additional duties and additional ſalary of 500 dollars each. They neither vacated their office, nor had to take a new oath or new commiſſion; therefore in this caſe, there was no violation of the conſtitution. But to ſum the buſineſs up, the caſe of Virginia is againſt them; the caſe of Kentucky and Tenneſſee, not in point, and Maryland, ſhould it afford an example, is the only and ſolitary one. But let us now ſuppoſe for argument ſake, though the fact is otherwiſe, that half of the ſtates in the union paſſed ſuch laws; if thoſe laws were founded on wrong and unconſtitutional grounds, ſhould they be a precedent for us? Surely not. If they founded in error, we ought to correct and not continue the error. Some gentlemen have ſaid, although we cannot remove the judge from the office, yet we can remove the office from the judge. To me, this is a paradox in legiſlation. Do we mean to act indirectly what we would not profeſs to do openly and directly? Are the gentlemen prepared to meet this queſtion in all its conſequences? Let me ſuppoſe they are, and ſketch a law founded on the conſequences of their repealing act, and exhibit the caſe in its real and true light. In framing a law the preamble ſhould ſtate facts, and explain the reaſon for paſſing the act. Suppoſe, then, we would introduce, inſtead of their preſent repealing law, the following, viz.—Whereas A, B, C, &c. the ſixteen federal judges appointed under the late act of congreſs, although they have been commiſſioned during good behaviour, and have diſcharged the duties of the office with integrity, ability and honor, yet we, the legiſlature, in congreſs aſſembled, finding their number to be more than we judge neceſſary for the adminiſtration of juſtice to the good of the people of the United States, and deeming the law under which they act not the beſt poſſible ſyſtem that could be adopted, and thinking alſo that the public good requires, that the judges of the inferior courts ſhould not hold their offices during good behaviour, but ſhould hold them at the will of the legiſlature: Be it therefore enacted, &c. that the ſaid ſixteen federal judges ſhall be, and they hereby are removed and diſcharged from their reſpective offices as judges, and ſhall not be entitled to any compenſation or ſalary after the paſſing of this act. This act and preamble would be in truth only what the repealing act in its effects intended, and will naturally produce.

Are we prepared to vote for a law in this form, with all the true reaſons ſtated on the face of the act, and to wiſh that publicity ſhould be given to it amongſt our conſtituents, as an act that completely deſtroys the independence of their judges? For the removal of the judges, I may venture to aſſert, is the great object of the repeal; and in this conſiſts the injury from the legiſlature aſſuming a power; without giving any reaſon in the act, as in the preſent caſe, "to repeal at pleaſure any law eſtabliſhing an inferior court," and by that means diſmiſſing the judges from office. Party ſpirit, caprice, or perſonal diſlike would be ſufficient cauſe of removal from office; the judges would know this, and perhaps ſome of them ſoon feel it. Let us ſuppoſe, and it is even ſuppoſable, that a cauſe came on before one of the dependent judges, between an influential member of congreſs and a poor and obſcure citizen; would any perſon ſay, that the parties ſtood on equal ground and that the ſcales of juſtice hung equal between them? It would be almoſt beyond human nature for this dependant judge to be impartial, eſpecially, if his ſalary was the only means of ſubſiſtence, and men of great abilities and well fitted for the office might be in that ſituation, for a wiſe man tells us, that "the race is not always to the ſwift, nor riches to men of underſtanding." So fully am I convinced, that the judges ought to be independent of the legiſlature as well as of the executive, that if there could be a doubt that they are not fully and completely ſo, the conſtitution ought to be amended for that expreſs purpoſe. Hitherto the judges have ſuppoſed themſelves independent, and the people have acquieſced under that belief, and ought, and do wiſh their judges to be independent. One or two obſervations will prove their opinion on this point. All the ſtates in the union have in their ſeveral conſtitutions made their judges independent. The people at large in every ſtate, having ſent members to their reſpective conventions, thoſe conventions having fixed the conditional durability of office in their judges, and the people uniformly acquieſcing under their ſyſtems, afford ſufficient evidence of the public ſentiment. Beſides, in the caſe of Mr. chief juſtice Jay, when appointed envoy extraordinary to the court of Great Britain; was not oppoſition to the appointment, echoed from one end of the continent to the other? That the example was dangerous, it put the judges under the influence of the executive; and that although the proſpect of an honorary appointment, within the gift of the preſident, was remote, yet, it might influence and leſſen their independence. If then the people were ſo alive and quick in feeling, when the cauſes of alarm were ſo remote and contingent; what will, what muſt be their opinion, when they find out, that the judges from being independent, by holding their offices during good behaviour, are reduced to the ſervile ſituation of holding the office at the will, at the caprice, of a legiſlature? Is the public mind prepared for a ſhock of this kind? ſhall the legiſlature with a ſtrong arm, and by an aſſumed power, deſtroy their independence, and thereby, their exiſtence as one of the pillars of the conſtitution? In this ſituation of your judiciary, will the ſtreams of juſtice flow equally to the habitation of the rich, and the cottage of the poor? No man who knows human nature, will anſwer in the affirmative.

Let us now for a moment examine the conſequences of givivg a negative to the preſent reſolution. If the reſolution is not agreed to, what are the dreadful and fatal conſequences that would follow? I anſwer, the worſt that can poſſibly happen, is the annual payment of about thirty thouſand dollars, the ſalaries of all your circuit court judges, who do the whole buſineſs of theſe circuits throughout all parts of the Union. Their number will neither impede juſtice, nor injure the principle or execution of it. It is not in controverſy, the right of the legiſlature to arrange and modify all the courts of juſtice, ſo as to make them beſt anſwer the diſtribution of juſtice with convenience to the citizens; the whole judiciary can be ſyſtematiſed and put on the beſt and moſt reſpectable footing, without violating your conſtitution. If the circuit court judges are too numerous, ſay in your reviſing laws, when vacancies happen, that ſuch vacancies ſhall not be filled up, until the whole be removed, or as many of them as it may be neceſſary to remove. Thus the evil would be continually remedying itſelf, and at no very remote period would be totally removed, and that without any interference with the conſtitution.

On the other hand, ſhould the reſolution be carried; what are the evils that would reſult? Your judges in that caſe would hold their offices at the will of the legiſlature, and be their mere creatures, ſubſervient to all their whims, caprice, and party ſpirit; would ceaſe to be a check or barrier, between them and the people, in caſes of unconſtitutional acts and abuſe of power; it would alſo produce, agreeable to the courſe of human nature, a ſervile diſpoſition, which by degrees would enervate the mind, and completely in proceſs of time deſtroy that manly independence and firmneſs, ſo eſſential to an upright and good judge.

If then, the evils, as I have ſtated would be greater from adopting the reſolution, than thoſe that would reſult from paſſing a negative on it. And we add to that balance, at leaſt the doubt of its being againſt the conſtitution; and that this doubt is well founded, is evident, from the nearly equal divided opinions of the members within the walls of the ſenate and by the ſentiments of thouſands throughout the United States of the ableſt ſtateſmen and beſt citizens. Let us then, on this, at leaſt precarious doubtful ground, tread light and ſtep with caution; for to deſtroy the independence of the judges, is wounding the conſtitution in a vital part, it is removing one of the main pillars that ſupport it. If we begin to infringe the conſtitution in one inſtance, we may in another, and by ſlow and almoſt imperceptible degrees, alter all the great and leading principles of it, until at laſt the ſubſtance would be gone, and the ſhadow only remain; for like a body of water, if one drop makes its paſſage, the whole ſtream will ſoon follow.

Mr Colhoun then went at ſome length into a full ſtatement of the duties and juriſdiction of the ſupreme, circuit and diſtrict courts; ſhewed where he thought them defective, and pointed out the practicable amendments neceſſary to make a complete and uniform judiciary; he urged that ſuch amendments would produce a ſyſtem much perferable to either the preſent or former, and would render the preſent motion for a repeal unneceſſary. This ſtatement he gave preparatory to his motion, which was "Reſolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire, if any, and what alterations are neceſſary in the federal judiciary ſyſtem." This gave riſe to a verbal amendment, moved by Mr. Dayton to the original reſolution, on which the queſtion was taken.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15.

The ſhip Orlando, Capt. Joſeph Marſhalk, arrived at this port yeſterday, in 36 days from Bourdeaux. Capt. M. left Bourdeaux on the 5th January, and the river the 7th. He informs that no account had been received there of the Definitive Treaty; and that the French fleet deſtined for Guadaloupe, ſailed from Breſt about the 14th December, having 30,000 troops on board, under command of Gen. Le Clear.

Captain M. has brought diſpatches from commodore Dale, for the Secretary of the Navy. The United States ſhip Preſident had been driven aſhore at Port Mahon, in the iſland of Majorca, but was got off with little damage.

The brig Sally, of this port, ſailed from Bourdeaux on the 6th January, and has diſpatches on board from Mr. Livingſton to the Secretary of State.

Capt. Freeman, arrived at Charleſton from Guadaloupe, reports, that when he ſailed, all was peaceable at that iſland, that Gen. Pelage had permitted an agent from France to enter the iſland, and had conferred on him the civil government of it, but that he would not conſent to the return of Admiral Lacroſſe. In an anſwer publiſhed by Pelage and his aſſociates, to the manifeſto of Lacroſſe, they ſtate, that the reaſons for diſmiſſing him were, that he framed out the impoſts of the iſland for his own emolument; that he oppreſſed the cultivators; that he had impriſoned and ſent off the iſland a number of perſons without trials, or making known the charges againſt them; in ſhort, that they were diſpoſed to be obedient to the republic of France, but they could not conſent, that a man ſhould be over them, who gave no reaſon for his conduct, or under whoſe government, there was no certainty, how long any perſon, who might be obnoxious to him, ſhould remain on the iſland.

From the *National Intelligencer*.

William & Mary, Jan. 30, 1802.

Mr. SMITH,

The important queſtion of the repeal of the late judiciary law which is now a ſubject of conſideration in Congreſs, and which ſeems to occupy the general attention of the people throughout the United States, demand that every one ſhould produce to the public ſuch information on the ſubject as may be within his power, and which he may deem important.

Impreſſed with this duty, I herewith tranſmit an extract from Judge Tucker's Lectures on the Judiciary of the United States, as delivered by him as Profeſſor of Law in the Univerſity, ſeveral years before this controverſy aroſe, and which I as one of his ſtudents have had an opportunity to take.

I have to beg the favor of you, as an impartial friend to reſearch after truth, to give it a place, together with this note, in your uſeful paper.

The conſtitution and powers of the judiciary department of the federal government have been equally the ſubject of applauſe and cenſure, of confidence, and of jealouſy.* [1]

* The papers on the Judiciary Department, which appeared under the ſignature of *Publius*, are in general inferior to none that will be found in that publication.

See Vol. 1, p. 140—Vol. 2, p. 290.

The unexceptionable mode of appointing the judges, and their conſtitutional independence of every other branch of the government merit an eulogium which all would have concurred in beſtowing on this part of the conſtitution of the United States, had not the powers of that department been extended to objects which might hazard the tranquility of the union in attempting to ſecure it.

No one doubted the neceſſity and propriety of a federal judiciary, where an ultimate deciſion might be had upon ſuch queſtions as might ariſe under the law of nations, and eventually embroil the nation with other ſovereign powers; nor was it doubted that ſuch a tribunal was neceſſary to decide ſuch differences as might ariſe between the ſeveral members of the confederacy, or between parties claiming lands under grants of different ſtates. But the objects of federal juriſdiction were originally far more numerous, "extending to all caſes in law and equity ariſing under the conſtitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made or to be made under their authority; to all caſes affecting ambaſſadors, other public miniſters and conſuls; to all caſes of admiralty and maritime juriſdiction; to controverſies in which the United States ſhall be a party; and between two or more ſtates; between a ſtate and the citizens of another ſtate; between citizens of the ſame ſtate claiming lands under grants of different ſtates; and between a ſtate and the citizens thereof and foreign ſtates, citizens and ſubjects."

Theſe objects, ſays a writer on the ſubject, are ſo numerous, and the ſhades of diſtinction between cauſes are often times ſo ſlight, that it is more than probable the ſtate judiciaries would be wholly ſuperceded; for in conteſts about juriſdiction the federal court, as the moſt powerful, would ever prevail.

This concluſion will not appear to be ill-founded, if we advert to the ingenious fictions which have from time to time been adopted in the courts of Great-Britain in order to countenance the claim of juriſdiction. But more ſolid objections ſeemed to ariſe from the want of a ſufficient ſecurity for the liberty of the citizen in criminal proſecutions; the defect of an adequate proviſion for the trial by jury in civil caſes, and the burthens and miſchiefs which might ariſe from the re-examination of facts upon an appeal; theſe objections ſeem, however, to be completely removed by the amendments which were recommended by the firſt Congreſs, and have ſince been ratified.

The judge then goes on to ſpeak of the ſuability of the ſtates, through which ſubject, the conſtitution being in that particular ſince amended, it is unneceſſary to follow him, after which he thus proceeds:

But whatever objections may be made to the judicial power of the federal government, as it relates to the ſtates, in other reſpects, as now organized and limited by the conſtitution itſelf, by the amendments propoſed by Congreſs, and ſince adopted, and by the act above referred to, (to-wit, the act limiting the juriſdiction to a certain ſum) we may venture to pronounce that it is worthy of every eulogium that has ever been pronounced on the judiciary of Great-Britain, to which it is in no reſpect inferior; being indeed in all reſpects perfectly aſſimilated thereto, with the *addition* of a *conſtitutional* inſtead of a *legal* INDEPENDENCE only. Whatever there has been ſaid by Bacon, Monteſquieu, Delolme, or Blackſtone, or any other writer, on the ſecurity derived to the ſubject from the independence of the judiciary of Great-Britain, will apply at leaſt as forcibly to that of the United States. We may go ſtill further: In England the judiciary may be overwhelmed by a combination between the executive and legiſlature. In America it is rendered abſolutely independent of and ſuperior to the attempts of both to controul or cruſh it. *Firſt*, by the tenure of office, which is *during good behaviour*. *Secondly*, by the independence of their ſalaries, which cannot be diminiſhed. *Thirdly*, by the letter of the conſtitution, which defines and limits the powers of the ſeveral branches of government. *Laſtly*, by that uncontroulable au-

thority in matters of legiſlation which is excluſively veſted in this department, and which extends to every poſſible caſe that can affect the life, liberty or property of the individual as a member of the *federal* republic, except in the caſe of impeachment.

The American conſtitutions appear to be the firſt in which this *abſolute independence* of the judiciary has been carried into full effect. Dr. Rutherford conſiders the judiciary as a branch of the executive authority, and ſuch in ſtrictneſs it may ſtill be conſidered in other countries, ſince its province is to adviſe the executive rather than to act independently thereof. Thus when Titius demands a debt, or a parcel of land of Sempronius, the judgment of the court is the advice of the judiciary to the executive to levy the debt, or to put the plaintiff in poſſeſſion of the land that he claims, or to diſmiſs his claims, as ill-founded. So alſo if Titius be accuſed of treaſon, murder or other other crime, and be thereof convicted, the judgment of the court is its advice to the executive in what manner he ſhall be puniſhed; and in any of theſe caſes ſuch judgment and advice is accordingly carried into effect by the executive officer; or if he be acquitted, the judment is the advice of the court that he be diſcharged from his confinement and from further proſecution. In this ſenſe the judiciary are ſaid to be one of the king's councils in England; but with us the judiciary power is a *diſtinct* and *independent* branch of the government, recognized as ſuch in expreſs terms in our ſtate bill of rights and conſtitution; and demonſtrably ſo too, by the conſtitution of the United States,† from which it derives all its power, in like manner as the legiſlative and executive powers are diſtributed to the other departments of government. The obligation which the conſtitution of the United States impoſes upon the judiciary to ſupport the conſtitution, would be nugatory if it were dependent upon either of the other branches, or in any manner ſubject to controul by them, ſince ſuch controul might operate to the deſtruction of the conſtitution.

And here we cannot but obſerve, that the judiciary power cannot of itſelf oppreſs the citizen: The executive muſt lend its aid in every caſe where oppreſſion can enſue from its deciſions: but its deciſions in favor of the citizen are carried into inſtantaneous effect by delivering him from the coercion of the executive officer the moment that judgment of acquittal is pronounced; and herein conſiſts the excellence of our conſtitution, that no individual can be oppreſſed, whilſt this branch of the government remains uncorrupted: it being a neceſſary check upon the encroachments of power by either of the other. Thus, if the legiſlature ſhould paſs a law, dangerous to the liberties of the people, the judiciary are to pronounce, not only whether the party accuſed be guilty of a violation thereof, but whether ſuch law be permitted by the conſtitution. If, for example, a law were paſſed prohibiting the free exerciſe of religion; or abridging the freedom of ſpeech, or of the preſs, or the right of the people to aſſemble peaceably, or to keep and bear arms, it would be the province of the judiciary to decide that the power of the legiſlature did not extend to the making of ſuch law, and conſequently to acquit the priſoner from any penalty which might be annexed to the breach of ſuch an unconſtitutional law.

Should he be perſecuted by the executive, it is the province of the judiciary to decide whether there be any law that authoriſes the proceedings againſt him, and if there be none to acquit him not only of the preſent, but of all future proſecutions for the ſame cauſe. The power of pardon, which is veſted in the executive, conſtitutes a proper check upon the judiciary in its turn: on this circumſtance, however, no great ſtreſs can be laid, ſince in criminal proſecutions the executive is in the eye of the law always plaintiff, and where the proſecution is *actually* carried on by its direction, the purity of the judiciary is the only ſecurity for the citizen. The judiciary therefore, are *that department of the government to whom the protection of the rights of the citizen is by the conſtitution eſpecially confided.*— What thoſe rights are, and in what manner ſecured by the conſtitution, we have already had occaſion to examine elſewhere. It may not be amiſs however to ſhew in what manner this protection is confided to the judiciary.

1. The judicial power of the United States extends to all caſes in law and equity ariſing under the conſtitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made by their authority.

2d. No perſon ſhall be deprived of life, liberty or property (and theſe we may remember are the objects of all rights) without due proceſs of law, which it is the province of the judiciary to grant.

3d. No perſon ſhall be held to anſwer for any crime, unleſs on preſentment or indictment of a grand jury, unleſs in caſes ariſing in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual ſervice in time of war, or public danger.

4th. In criminal caſes the accuſed ſhall have a ſpeedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and diſtrict where the crime ſhall be committed.

5th. He ſhall be informed of the nature and cauſe of his accuſation.

6th. He ſhall be confronted by the witneſſes againſt him.

7th. He ſhall have compulſory proceſs for obtaining witneſſes in his favour.

8th. He ſhall not be compelled to be a witneſs againſt himſelf.

9th. Nor be ſubject, for the ſame offence, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb.

10th. He ſhall have the aid of counſel for his defence.

11th. His perſon, houſe, papers and effects, ſhall be free from ſearch or ſeizure, except upon warrants iſſued upon probable cauſe, ſupported by oath or affirmation, and particularly deſcribing the place to be ſearched, and the perſon or thing to be ſeized.

12th. Exceſſive bail ſhall not be required of him.

13th. The benefit of the writ of *Habeas corpus* ſhall not be denied him, unleſs, when in caſe of *invaſion or rebellion*, the public ſafety (of which congreſs are to judge) may require the ſuſpenſion of that privilege *generally*, and not in his *particular caſe only*.

14th. Exceſſive fines ſhall not be impoſed, nor unuſual puniſhments inflicted on him.

15th. Private property ſhall not be taken for public uſe without juſt compenſation.

16th. No perſon ſhall be convicted of treaſon, unleſs on the teſtimony of 2 witneſſes to the ſame overt act, or on confeſſion in open court. In all theſe reſpects the conſtitution preſcribes the duty of the judiciary department; on the one hand extending its powers ſo far as to arreſt the hand of oppreſſion from any other quarter, and on the other, preſcribing limits to its authority, which if violated, would be good cauſe of impeachment and removal from office. To prove this a ſingle example or two will be ſufficient.

If private property be taken for public uſe, and compenſation be refuſed for the ſame by the executive, the judiciary, upon application to them, if the fact be proved, will either give judgment for ſuch compenſation to be made out of the public purſe, or if it hath been illegally taken, will give a recompence in damages againſt the perſon taking the ſame. Again, if the privilege of the writ of *Habeas corpus* ſhould be ſuſpended by an act of congreſs when there was neither an *invaſion* nor *rebellion* in the United States, it would be the duty of the judiciary, nevertheleſs, to grant the writ, notwithſtanding ſuch act; which being againſt the conſtitution would be abſolutely void. On the other hand, if the benefit of that writ ſhould be corruptly denied to any one, there would be good cauſe to impeach the judge denying the ſame; and upon conviction of ſuch corruption to remove him alſo from his office.

† And expreſsly ſo by the convention of the ſtate of Virginia, by which the conſtitution of the United States was adopted---Art. 5 of the Bill of Rights then inſiſted on.

UNITED STATES:

Fourth Circuit, Eaſtern Diſtrict of Virginia.

December Term, 1801.

Lewis Morgan and Heſter Morgan, executor and executrix of Benjamin Morgan, dec'd. *Plaintiffs*,
AGAINST
Alexander Banks, adminiſtrator with the will annexed of Thomas Banks, deceaſed, who was the ſurviving executor of Jacob Rubſamen, deceaſed, David Rubſamen, Jacob Balheſer Rubſamen, and Maria Catharine Rubſamen, legatees of the ſaid Jacob Rubſamen, dec'd. *Defendants.*

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants David Rubſamen, Jacob Balheſer Rubſamen, and Maria Catharine Rubſamen, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the rule of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this diſtrict: On the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counſel, *It is ordered*, That they ſeverally appear here on the firſt day of the next court, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome one of the newſpapers publiſhed in the city of Richmond, for three weeks ſucceſſively, and poſted up at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,
WILLIAM MARSHALL, c. c.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1802.

The United States ſchooner Enterprize, lieutenant Sterret, after firing a ſalute of 15 guns, weighed anchor and ſailed from Baltimore on the 17th inſt. with diſpatches for the Mediterranean.

DIED]—On Saturday evening the 20th inſt. near this city, Mrs. ANN J. PRICE, the amiable conſort of *Eliſha Price*, Eſq. of Henrico. As ſhe lived beloved, ſhe has died regretted.

She's gone—theſe lines ſhall to the world proclaim,
Her morals, virtues, and her well earn'd name;
For through this life was equal praiſe her due,
Open to pity, and to friendſhip too:
Her generous heart to all her friends was known,
And e'en a ſtranger's ſorrows were her own!
Friend, daughter, ſiſter, wife, in every part,
'Twas her's to pleaſe, to ſooth, to mend the heart.
Was it that death cou'd envy virtue here,
And ſmile to ſee the victim on the bier?
No—he but bore the preſent to the throne,
She pleas'd her God; he choſe her for his own;
Took her from hence, where every pleaſure cloys,
A taſte of uncontaminated joys.
Then dry that tear, nor grieve that ſhe is bleſt
With kindred Saints, and finds a place of reſt.
If ſuch on earth, that all avow her worth,
How bright above ſhine all her glories forth!
Such goodneſs on life's ſcenes true glory ſhed,
And Heavenly plaudits hail the virtuous dead!

"Departed this life on the 17th ult. at Epping-Foreſt, (Eſſex county) Mrs. SARAH ROWSEY WEBB, in her twentieth year, wife of Doctor *William Webb*, of Tappahannock; and on the 4th inſt. his only child. This lady poſſeſſed every accompliſhment to render herſelf an agreeable companion. She was an affectionate wife, a dutiful child, a kind miſtreſs, a deſirable neighbour, and a ſincere friend. The loſs of this meſtimable lady is irreparably lamented by all thoſe who had the pleaſure of her acquaintance.

"Reaſon may ſooth, but ſtrives in vain to heal,
The pang which a huſband and a parent feel;
When thus the wife, the child—their joy, their truſt,
Eludes their graſp, and moulders in the duſt.
Faith, faith alone, thoſe balſams can ſupply,
That faith which tells us, we ſhall never die;
Which tells us death his conqueſts ſhall reſtore,
And all the juſt ſhall meet—to part no more!"

INSURGENT AND PICKERING.

Navy Department, Feb. 3, 1802.

SIR,

In obedience to the reſolution of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the 2d inſt. I herewith tranſmit copies of the ſailing orders given to the commanders of the frigate Inſurgent, and brigantine Pickering.

The frigate Inſurgent ſailed from Baltimore the 22d July, and from Hampton Roads 8th of Auguſt, 1800. The Pickering ſailed from New-Caſtle 20th Auguſt 1800.

Since the ſailing of theſe veſſels, no information whatever has been received reſpecting them. It is preſumed, however, that they were both loſt in the equinoctial gale of Sept. 1800.

I have the honor to be, with great reſpect, ſir, your moſt obedient ſervant,
R. SMITH.

Navy Department, July 14, 1800.

Captain PATRICK FLETCHER,
of the Inſurgent, Baltimore.

SIR,

Having already ſent you your inſtructions for the general government of your conduct on a cruiſe, it only remains for me at the preſent, to point out the particular objects of the cruiſe you are about entering upon.

Conſiderable depredations have been lately made on our commerce between the Weſt India Iſlands and our own coaſts. The Guadaloupe privateers, eluding the vigilance of our veſſels on that ſtation, get between them and the United States, and not only capture the American veſſels in the Weſt India trade, but make great havoc among thoſe of more value, employed in the European and Eaſt India trade.

You will pleaſe then to proceed to ſea with the Inſurgent, without a moment's delay, in ſearch of thoſe privateers. After leaving the Capes, you will make an eaſterly courſe, keeping rather north of 38 north latitude, until you obtain the longitude 68, and cruize for a few weeks between longitude 68 and 66—and ſtretch as far ſouth as latitude 31 or 30, after which you will purſue the ſuggeſtions of your own judgment and experience, and employ the Inſurgent on ſuch cruizing ground as you may think will beſt effect the objects of your cruize: Firſt—to protect between our own coaſts and the Weſt India Iſlands, our veſſels trading to and from the Weſt Indies, Europe and the Eaſt Indies: and ſecondly, the capture of the enemy's veſſels to be found between the cruiſing grounds of our veſſels in the Weſt Indies, and our own coaſts.

In eight weeks from the time of your leaving the Capes, if you meet with no enemy's veſſels, you will return to Cheſapeake Bay, and anchor off Annapolis, diſpatching a meſſenger to me with an account of the occurrences of your cruiſe, and a return of articles wanted to fit you again for ſea; but if you ſhould find that the enemy veſſels continue to moleſt our trade, within eight or ten degrees of our own coaſt, you will extend your cruize as long as you can employ the Inſurgent to advantage, not exceeding four months.

I have the honor to be, ſir, your very humble ſervant,

BENJAMIN STODDART.

Navy Department, Aug. 15, 1800.

Lieutenant BENJAMIN HILLAR,
of the Pickering, New-Caſtle, Delaware.

SIR,

Having already furniſhed you with all the neceſſary inſtructions for the government of your conduct on a cruiſe, it only remains for me now to direct, that taking under your convoy the proviſion ſhip Florida, and ſuch merchant veſſels as may be ready to ſail with you, you proceed to join our ſquadron on the Guadaloupe ſtation, rendezvouſing at St. Kitts.

You will ſee the Florida ſafe to St. Kitts; her cargo is to be delivered to D. M. Clarkſon, eſq. our agent there, unleſs you ſhould meet the commanding officer on your paſſage, by whoſe orders you will then be governed.

After performing this ſervice, you will cruize in the vicinity of Guadaloupe until you fall in with captain Decatur, or the commanding officer of that ſtation, under whoſe command you are to act until further orders.

I have the honor to be, ſir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

BENJAMIN STODDART.

LOSS OF THE ABIGAIL.

The Brig Abigail, capt. Vredenburg, on her paſſage from hence to Bourdeaux, a few days after leaving the capes, loſt all her crew, (except the captain, mate, 1 paſſenger and 2 boys) in a gale of wind in the Gulph Stream; capt. V. then bore away for the W. Indies, and on going into Cape Francois, ſtruck upon a reef, and loſt the brig, but ſaved a part of his cargo, and all the above perſons.

We underſtand, that the Britiſh Fairy ſloop of war, was wrecked in the Cheſapeake, on Thurſday the 11th inſt.—Of 120, only five of the crew were ſaved.

Phil. Gazette.

FIRST NOTICE,

In the caſe of JOHN CARTER,

BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankrupt founded upon the ſtatute of the Congreſs of the United States, paſſed the fourth day of April, in the year one thouſand eight hundred, entituled, "An Act "to eſtabliſh an uniform Syſtem of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and iſſued againſt *John Carter*, of Pittſylvania county, in the diſtrict of Virginia, *Merchant*, and he has been declared *Bankrupt*: and he is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or the major part of them, on the third and thirty-firſt days of March, and on the third day of April, next enſuing, at eleven of the Clock in the forenoon of each day, at the office of the *Underſigned*, lower end of Bollingbrook-ſtreet, in the town of Peterſburg, and make a full and true diſcovery and diſcloſure of his eſtate, real and perſonal, of every nature and deſcription, to which he may be entitled either in law or equity, when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, at the ſecond meeting to chooſe aſſignees, and at the laſt meeting the ſaid Bankrupt is required to finiſh his examination.

All perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame, but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint.

CONRADE WEBB,
Solicitor to the Commiſſion.

Commiſſioner's Office, Peterſburg, 20th February, 1802. } tAp.3

Hampden Sidney,

January 22, 1802.

THE TRUSTEES of the College wiſh to inform the public, that the buildings are in good repair for the reception of Students; and that the Rev. Archibald Alexander, who ſome months ago gave up the charge of the College as Preſident, has conſented to return, and has been re-appointed to that office. 4w

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PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING,
BY JAMES WALKER,
OF FREDERICKSBURG,
THE SPEECHES OF

M. De Mirabeau,

THE ELDER:
Pronounced in the National Aſſembly of France.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,

A Sketch of his Life & Character.

IT is unneceſſary to make any remarks on the merit of this work, as every man, who has read at all, muſt be ſomewhat acquainted with the character of Count *De Mirabeau*.

"I have been, I am, I will be to my "grave, the MAN of Public Liberty, the "MAN of the Conſtitution. Woe be to "the privileged orders, if privileges con"ſtitute the Man of the People, and not "rather the Man of the Nobles; for pri"vileges will have an end, but the People "is eternal."

The character of Mirabeau as an orator is well drawn by the tranſlator of his ſpeeches, *(James White)*—"As a politician, he occaſionally experienced interruption; as an orator, he never knew what it was to be deſpiſed. The cloſeneſs of his reaſoning was relieved and illuſtrated by the fire and majeſty of his declamation. None coughed, none muttered curſes, none ſtole away to dinner, when Mirabeau roſe to ſpeak: his admiring auditors paid him the homage of deep ſilence; and when he ceaſed, their natural deficiency of phlegm, betrayed them into the moſt animated proofs of approbation. No gaudy ideas, no glittering verboſity, amuſed the ear and imagination, at the expence of the underſtanding, nor diſtracted attention from the main ſubject of debate. It was not a diſplay of fire-works, but a grand and awful diſcharge of artillery, doing effectual execution upon the auxiliaries of deſpotiſm."

CONDITIONS.

The work will be printed in 2 volumes, octavo, on good paper, and with a neat type. It will be neatly bound and lettered, and contain about 750 pages. The price to ſubſcribers will be 3 Dollars; to bookſellers, who take a great number, a reaſonable deduction will be made.

☞ *Subſcriptions will be received at this Office.*

January 10, 1802.

UNITED STATES:

Fourth Circuit, Eaſtern Diſtrict of Virginia.

December Term, 1801.

James Bonney, adminiſtrator of Benjamin Bonney, deceaſed, *Pl'ff.*
AGAINST
Alexander Banks adminiſtrator with the will annexed of Thomas Banks, deceaſed, who was the ſurviving executor of Jacob Rubſamen, dec'd. David Rubſamen, Jacob Balheſer Rubſamen, and Maria Catharine Rubſamen, legatees of the ſaid Jacob Rubſamen, deceaſed, *Defendants.*

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants David Rubſamen, Jacob Balheſer Rubſamen, and Maria Catharine Rubſamen, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the rule of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this diſtrict: On the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counſel, *It is ordered*, That they ſeverally appear here on the firſt day of the next court, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome one of the newſpapers publiſhed in the city of Richmond, for three weeks ſucceſſively, and poſted up at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,
WILLIAM MARSHALL, c. c.
ep3w.

TO BE SOLD,

At Mr. Zachariah Brooke's Tavern, in Mancheſter, on Thurſday the 18th day of March next, about

Twenty Slaves,

CONSISTING of men, women, boys and girls, very likely and valuable, among them are ſome experienced watermen, and valuable houſe ſervants; and, on Monday the twenty-ſecond day of next month, at Dr. Philip Turpins, in Cheſterfield county, a variety of

Genteel Furniture,

Conſiſting of beds, chairs, tables, &c. &c. a number of well choſen books, ſome plantation uſenſils, and ſome ſtock of different kinds, belonging to the eſtate of the late Daniel M'Callum, dec'd.

Terms of ſale, ready-money, but approved acceptances of merchants in Mancheſter or Richmond, payable in ſixty days, with intereſt from the day of ſale, for all ſums above thirty dollars, will be received in payment.

JOSEPH FRIEND,
Surviving Executor.
Mancheſter, Feb. 22, 1802. ep4f

Diſſolution of Partnerſhip.

THE public are hereby notified, that the Partnerſhip in Trade, formerly carried on by David Buchanan, James Dunlop, and Robert Pollok, under the firms of

BUCHANAN, DUNLOP, & Co.
In Peterſburg,
DUNLOP, POLLOK, & Co.
In Manchester, and
ROBERT POLLOK, & Co.
In Richmond,

Was diſſolved, on the 31ſt day of Auguſt laſt.

Mr. James Dunlop will pay and receive all debts due by and to the concern, at Peterſburg, as will Mr. Robert Pollok, thoſe at Richmond and Manchester.

David Buchanan,
per his Attorney in fact,
Robert Pollok.
James Dunlop.
Robert Pollok.

Peterſburg, 8th Oct. 1801.

The Subſcriber, having taken the

Raleigh Tavern,

IN the City of Williamſburg, under his own management; and having laid in a large ſupply of the beſt wines and other LIQUORS, is encouraged to ſuppoſe, from his former ſucceſs in this line of buſineſs, that he ſhall be able to give complete ſatisfaction to travellers and others, who ſhall reſort to his houſe for entertainment. He alſo with pleaſure informs the public, that owing to the fall which has taken place in the price of moſt of the productions of the country, he is enabled to reduce the Stage Rates to what they formerly were. Baggage carried as uſual, at the riſque of the owner.

Philip Moody.

Williamſburg, Dec. 24, 1801.

NOTICE.

The Subſcribers have formed a Commercial connexion, under the firm of

Long and Crews.

THEY will be principally concerned in the purchaſe of Country Produce.

Should any buſineſs be offered in the Commiſſion Line, it will meet due attention from *Thomas Crews*, reſiding in Lynchburg, and *Will. Long*, here.

Their Office is on the ſecond ſtory above Meſſrs. ELLIS & ALLAN's Store.

Will. Long,
Thomas Crews.

Richmond, Jan. 1ſt, 1802.

KNOWSLEY,

The moſt elegant and high formed Engliſh Horſe, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 6 years old laſt May, in great perfection, and as to muſcular ſtrength and beauty not inferior to any horſe in the ſtate, which will be readily acknowledged by thoſe who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigour, and entirely clear of blemiſh—will ſtand at my ſtable on *Sandy Point* the preſent ſeaſon; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be diſcharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of Auguſt next: TEN GUINEAS to inſure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the ſtable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Servants will be boarded without charge, and paſturage ſupplied *gratis*, equal in extent and goodneſs (if not ſuperior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, ſo as to ſuit Mares in foal, thoſe that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their intereſt to avail themſelves of ſuch advantages, independent of the high conſideration of raiſing horſes from ſo fine a ſtock. This horſe has coſt me on landing in this country upwards of ſeven hundred pounds ſterling, which can be ſeen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have ſold him for 270 Guineas more than the original purchaſe, which evidently proves the high eſtimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify, "that the bay horſe called KNOWSLEY, late the property of the Prince "of Wales, was bred by me. He was "got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capella, and was ſix years old laſt May, and "no more.

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal.]
"Knowsley, June 15, 1801."

CAPELLA was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—See ſame book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 201—And ſo on he may be traced through a noble line of ancestors for ages paſt, without a ſingle flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female ſide.

This extraordinary horſe ran often with great credit at two years old, and at three proved ſucceſsful; and ſo continued until the laſt of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchaſed for me, and ſent to Virginia.—In 1798 he won a ſweepſtakes of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 ſubſcribers, once round the ground, beating Mr. Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H.T. Vane's Puſh forward, Sir H. Williamſon's Stripling, Mr. Fletcher's g c. Camperdown, Mr. G. Crompton's c. Baſto, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798. He alſo won the Members' Plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowſley, who was then Mr. Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He alſo won a ſweepſtake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calender for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tueſday May 28, a ſweepſtakes of 20 guineas each, (7 ſubſcribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowſley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gaſcoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinſon's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thurſday the 30th following, he alſo won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Caroline, 6 years old. Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Maſter Robert; 6 years old, Mr Wentforth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anſon's gr. h. Little Scot, 5 years old.—See Calender for 1799.

IN June, 1800, (Guildford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas---10 ſtone 4 lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's.---See Calendar for 1800, page 55.

Winchester, July 8. His Majeſty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowſley, beating Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Aſparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowſley.

Lewes, Auguſt 12, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was one by Knowſley, beating Lord Donegall's ch. c. Flugleman; four to one on Knowſley. Thurſday following he one a ſubſcription of 10 guineas each beating Mr. Durand's Belleſſima, and Mr. Ladbroke's Humbug. See Calendar for 1800—78 and 79.

Litchfield, on Thurſday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 ſtone 7lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Ploro, ten to one on Knowſley.

Notwithſtanding theſe evidences of Knowſley's ſuperior worth, yet it is my wiſh that gentlemen ſhould be ſtill further ſatisfied by a perſonal view of him; it is alſo my deſire that thoſe who are inclined to ſpeak and act candidly, would viſit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the paſtures, that they may be ſatisfied that nothing here aſſerted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

February 1, 1802.

N. B. I will not be anſwerable for involuntary eſcapes or accidents.

Twenty Dollars Reward

WILL be paid for delivering, or ſecuring in any jail ſo that I get him my Negro Man Slave named

ANTHONY.

He is about thirty years of age, five feet 7 or 8 inches, and had on when he went away a blue cloth coat, a ſwan's down waiſtcoat, and a pair of purple Ruſſia drill overalls. He has an old ſcar acroſs his noſe, and has loſt the end of one of his little fingers by a whitlow, which occaſions the nail to grow crooked over it. I ſuſpect that he will go towards Richmond or Fredericksburg, and will probably endeavor to make his eſcape by water. All perſons are cautioned againſt employing, harbouring or carrying him out of the ſtate, as the law will be rigidly enforced againſt any perſon who may do either.

HARDIN BURNLEY.

Hanover, January 27, 1802. 1m.

NOTICE.

ANY perſon travelling to the Weſtern Country, who would prefer having money at Pittſburg, to carrying it from hence, can be accommodated with a draft for any ſum not exceeding twelve hundred dollars.—Enquire at the Poſt-Office.

Richmond, January 29, 1802.

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

Are now receiving by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool, & Glaſgow,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOOD,

SUITED to the preſent and approaching Seaſon, which they offer FOR SALE on moderate terms.

BUCHANAN & POLLOK,
Of Peterſburg, and
ROBERT POLLOK & Co.
Of Manchester,

Are alſo now opening their Supplies of FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Richmond, October 8, 1801.

SEEDS.

Minton Collins,

Reſpectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has lately received, from the Northern States, a very general aſſortment of

GRASS SEEDS;

And from London, via New-York, a freſh aſſortment of

GARDEN SEEDS,

Which may be had at his SEED STORE, for CASH only, viz:

Red & White Clover,

Trefoile or yellow ditto,
Lucern & Timothy ſeed,
Burnet & Ryegraſs ditto,
Bluegraſs, Burden graſs, & Saintfoine,
Furz or Whin ſeed,
Spring Tares, or Vetches,
Hemp, Flax, Rape, Muſtard, Canary, and Spinage,
Large Norfolk and Summer Turnips,
Early ſalmon, ſhort-top and white Turnip Radiſh ſeed,
Early Frame, Hotſpur, Charlton, Marrowfat, Spaniſh Morotto, & Prolific Peas,
Large Windſor, long pod and Maſſagan Beans,
Blood red Beet, and Solid Celery.
Early York, Sugar Loaf, and Batterſea Cabbage ſeed,
Green and Yellow Savoy do.
Large Winter, Scotch, Dutch & Madeira Cabbage,
Red Dutch to pickle,
Bruſſels Sprouts and Borecole,
Early and late Cauliflower,
Green, purple and white Brocolie,
Salſafic & Narſturtium,
White and green Coſs Lettuce,
Indive Ice Lettuce,
Roman, Cabbage, Brown Dutch, & Grand Admiral Lettuce,
Corn Sallad,
Early Frame & long green Cucumber,
Madeira, Silver ſkin, Red and Welſh Onion,
Red & Orange Cariot,
Large Parſnip,
White and Green Aſparagus,
Garden Creſs, and Peppergraſs,

With an aſſortment of Flower Seeds; Glaſs Flower Bottles; ſome Painted Flower Pots, and Beachers for Chimney Ornaments, and Red Garden Pots, &c.

A TREATISE on GARDENING, by a Native of this State.

Richmond, Dec. 31, 1801. (tf)

The SUBSCRIBER,

Begs leave to inform the public, and his friends, that he has taken

The TAVERN,

FORMERLY occupied by Col. Parke Goodall, in the City of Richmond; and he flatters himſelf from his knowledge of the buſineſs and his ſtrict attention, to render general ſatisfaction. His houſe ſhall always be ſupplied with the beſt materials for that purpoſe, having a plenty of good ſervants, and an excellent hoſtler: his Stables will be ſupplied with plenty of Forage and Litter.

He wiſhes to take a few

BOARDERS,

at the cuſtomary price; and has alſo made preparations for the accommodation of

FIFTEEN or TWENTY
Members of the Aſſembly,

who ſhall be ſtrictly attended to, by

Peter Wilkinſon.

Richmond, Dec. 1ſt, 1801.

FOR SALE,

10231/3 *Acres of Land,*

ON the waters of Great Sandy River, each ſide of Louiſa Fork, Ruſſel County, ſurveyed in February, 1795, and originally granted by patent to Richard Smith and Henry Banks.

This valuable tract will be put up for ſale, at public auction, in Baltimore, on the 15th day of March next, and for the convenience of purchaſers will be parceled out in lots of 10,000 acres each. The terms of payment will be one fourth caſh, the remainder in 3 equal payments, every 6 months. The titles, in every reſpect, are indiſputable. For other information and particulars enquire of *Lewis Paſcault* or *Henry Meſſonnier*, in Baltimore, or of *Joſeph Gallego*, in Richmond.

December 25th, 1801. (ep tr1f.M

William Temple,

Has Imported by the lateſt arrivals from London & Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Which he will diſpoſe of low, by the PIECE OR PACKAGE.

He has alſo juſt received the following Articles, for ſale.

5 PIPES,
10 Hogſheads,
8 Qr. Caſks,
} Genuine Old Port WINE.
3 Pipes Medeira Wine;
1 Hhd. Old Antigua Rum, 4th Proof;
10 Tierces London Porter;
20 Hhds. Sugar;
50 Bags Coffee;
700 Sacks Liverpool Salt.

Richmond, Nov. 30, 1801.

CASH
GIVEN FOR
TOBACCO,

AT the ſecond houſe below the Eagle Tavern, by

John Richard, & Co.

Richmond, Nov. 19, 1801.

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Mr. Thomas Fox, dec'd will be ſold at King William Courthouſe, on Monday the 22d day of March next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, two valuable

Tracts of Land,

IN ſaid county, lying on Matapony River, 2 miles from Frazer's Ferry, 10 from ſaid court houſe, and thirty from Richmond, adjoining the lands of Meſſrs. Francis Dandrige and John Perrin, dec'd. One tract containing 277 acres, a ſufficiency of which is well ſtocked with timber, and the balance is opened for cultivation. The other tract adjoining contains 73 acres, all of which is well timbered; both of theſe tracts lay level and the ſoil is of the firſt quality, there is annexed to them a very extenſive and valuable marſh, ſuppoſed to contain 3 or 400 acres, from which may be ſupported a large ſtock of hogs and cattle at little or no expence. It is a beautiful ſeat and commands an extenſive proſpect of the river above and below, and affords plenty of fiſh and wild fowl—theſe advantages, together with the facility of conveying produce to market, render theſe lands very valuable. A credit till the firſt day Jan. next, for one half of the money, and till the firſt day of January 1804, for the other half, will be allowed on giving bond with approved ſecurity to

W. B. WALLACE, *Executor.*

January 12, 1802. 1af4t‡

Peach & Apple

BRANDY

For Sale by the barrel.

E. W. Rootes.

Richmond, Dec. 21, 1801.

E. W. ROOTES,

HAS FOR SALE,

Antigua Rum, by the Hhd.
Holland Gin, by the Pipe;
Cotton Cards, by the Box, aſſorted;
Philadelphia Porter, by the Barrel, of 3 doz. bottles.
Candles, by the box;
2d 3d 4d 5d and 6d Nails, by the barrel;
20 Tons Swediſh Iron, aſſorted.
Excellent Madder, by the Caſk;

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SHOES.

Richmond, September 26, 1801.

SPORTS OF THE TURF!

NEW-MARKET.

In conſequence of the elections in the different counties in this ſtate coming on the 27th day of April, at which time the New-Market Races are advertiſed, and from a deſire of many gentlemen of the turf alſo, I am compelled to alter the ſame to the third Wedneſday in May, at which time they will certainly commence, agreeable to the former tenor, viz:

FIRST day, a Sweepſtakes, by three year old colts and fillies, carrying each 86lbs. two mile heats, entrance One Hundred Dollars, half forfeit. This ſubſcription will be kept open until the 15th day of April, and no longer. Entrance to be made by letter or perſonal application to the ſubſcriber. Should more than ſix ſtart, the entrance money of the ſecond beſt will be returned.

Second day, a purſe of 400 dollars will be run for, four mile heats, entrance 30 dollars. Weights as heretofore eſtabliſhed.

Third day, a purſe of 200 dollars will be run for, two mile heats, entrance 15 dollars.

And the fourth day, a Sweepſtakes, by three and four years old colts and fillies, the former carrying 86lb. and the latter 90lb. two mile heats, entrance 100 dollars. This ſubſcription will be cloſed the evening of the third day's race; and if five or more nags ſtart, the entrance money of the ſecond beſt will be returned.

Good ſtables and litter furniſhed for race horſes GRATIS.

STIRLING GARY,
Keeper of the Courſe.

February 14, 1802.

THE Subſcriber having taken the above Courſe for two years, has furniſhed himſelf with good beds, as well as ſtables, together with oſtlers and ſervants of a proper deſcription; alſo, liquors of a ſuperior quality. He flatters himſelf from his experience, and a deſire to pleaſe, in the above buſineſs, to give general and complete ſatisfaction.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery.

Between
DAVID ROSS, Plaintiff,
And
JOHN OLD, Defendant.

THIS cauſe came on the twenty-ſixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and one, to be heard on the bill, anſwer, exhibits and examinations of witneſſes, and was argued by counſel; on conſideration whereof the court doth adjudge and decree: unleſs the defendant do on or before the twenty-ſixth day of November next, pay unto the plaintiff, two hundred and ſixty ſeven pounds, thirteen ſhillings and ten pence, of current money of Virginia, with intereſt thereupon to be computed after the rate of five per centum per annum, from the twenty third day of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five, until payment and the coſt expended by the plaintiff, in the proſecution of this ſuit, that the ſaid defendant and his heirs, and all perſons claiming under him, be from thenceforth barred and foreclоſed of all equity and right, to redeem the ſeveral tracts or parcels of land mentioned in the indenture of mortgage, among the exhibits made the twenty third day of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five, between John Old of the one part, and David Roſs of the other part: and in caſe of default in the payment of the ſaid principal money, intereſts and coſts, at the time aforeſaid, that David S. Garland, John Wyatt, George Dillard and John Chriſtian, or any two of them, after giving three weeks previous notice, in one or more of the Richmond newſpapers, do expoſe to public ſale, by auction, for ready money, the lands in the ſaid indenture mentioned and out of the proceeds of ſuch ſale, pay unto the plaintiff, the ſaid principal money, intereſts and coſts, and the ſurplus, if any after deducting the expences attending the ſale, pay unto the defendant, and make report thereof to the court.

A Copy—Teſte
PETER TINSLEY.

	Dols.	Cts.
Plaintiff's coſts clerk and ſheriff's fees,	16	97
Lawyers fee and tax,	17	66
	34	63

IN obedience to the foregoing decree, we will ſell, at public ſale, at Amherſt court houſe, for ready money, on the 15th day of March next, (it being court day) the Lands in the ſaid decree referred unto, which we find by the Mortgage to be 120 acres more or leſs, in the great bent of James River, Amherſt county, purchaſed by the ſaid John Old, from George Hilton; alſo another piece or parcel of Land, containing five acres, commonly called the Mine-Bank, purchaſed from ſaid George Hilton. This Land was intended, as we are informed by the ſaid John Old, for erecting a furnace for making iron, for which purpoſe it is tho't to be well adapted. The ſaid mortgage alſo conveys all the entries made by ſaid Old, joining the ſaid land, which will be ſold at the ſame time and place.

David S. Garland.
George Dillard.
John Chriſtian.

January 30, 1802. tdf

NOTICE.

In the caſe of Edward Downing and Thomas Downing, Bankrupts.

PURSUANT to notice for that purpoſe given, the Aſſignees of the eſtate and effects of Edward and Thomas Downing, attended a meeting of the Commiſſioners of Bankrupt, on Saturday the 23d ultimo. From the report and exhibits of ſaid Aſſignees, it appeared that a ſufficient ſum in money was not in hand to enable a dividend to be made. The commiſſioners therefore inſtructed the Aſſignees, that a dividend be called, ſo ſoon as they ſhall have received monies ſufficient to authoriſe the ſame; a notification whereof will duly appear under the direction of the ſaid commiſſioners.

Conrade Webb,
Solicitor to the Commiſſion.

Commiſſioner's Office,
Peterſburg, Jan. 25, 1802.

IN conſequence of the preſſing ſolicitude of the creditors of the aforeſaid Edward and Thomas Downing, we wiſh to remind all thoſe Debtors whom we have hitherto indulged, as alſo thoſe whoſe bonds are now falling due, that ſuits will be indiſcriminately ordered to March term, unleſs payment ſhall be previouſly made.

ROBERT MOORE,
JOHN BELL,
} Aſſignees.

Peterſburg, Jan. 25, 1802. 12w4w

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Juſtice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pum-frey, Book-Binder and Stationer.